



December 2007

# Saltire Sentinel

The Newsletter of the St. Andrew's Society of Richmond, Inc.  
PO Box 3972, Glen Allen Virginia 23058, [www.standrewssociety.org](http://www.standrewssociety.org)

*"If you are receiving this newsletter through the United States Postal Service, it means we do not have an accurate or valid email address. Please email us at*

[Board@StAndrewsSociety.org](mailto:Board@StAndrewsSociety.org) with your correct address so that we may save money on postage.

**Don't forget, membership dues are due for the 2007/2008 year.**

## Calendar



**Dec. 12 St. Andrew's Society Business Meeting** at The Church of the Holy Comforter (Monument Ave. at Staples Mill Rd.) starting at 6:30pm.

**Jan. St. Andrew's Society Business Meeting** will not be held, as on January 12, 2008, we will celebrate Hogmanay. The event will be at the Wyndham Hotel, Richmond Airport. The time will be 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. The cost per person is \$50.00. The **deadline will be 12/29/07**. In order to avoid being left out of the fun, send your money in quickly! See menu and reservation form with newsletter mailing.

**LATE BREAKING NEWS.....** "good morning, Mr. and Mrs. America, and all the ships at sea... let's go to press..." ANNOUNCEMENT...

Unto the Scottish Empire a might Scot has been born. Ian James Ogden, grandson to John James LoRe, was

born November 27, 2007 at 1:40 PM at Henrico Doctors.

Weighing 8lb 12oz & measuring 20 1/2" long, blue eyes & blond hair. Ian is destined to be a champion Caber tosser & great Pipe player. A singer of Celtic songs, a dancer of Gaelic steps, and a lover of woman one & all.

Mother Sylvia and laddie Ian doing well and expected home this Thursday.

Praise be to God.

Best regards, John

## The Prez Sez!

It's beginning to look a lot like Christmas. Actually that phrase could have been used since just about the end of the Richmond Highland Games & Celtic Festival. It seems the season gets longer and longer each year. Many years ago I had a friend who predicted that the day would come when "We'll see Uncle Sam and Santa Claus sitting side-by-side in the 4<sup>th</sup> of July Parade." I don't think we'll get that far, but you never can tell.

As a lover of folk music, I happened to pull out an old record (that's right-a record and not a CD) by the Weaver's. I first played it as a Disc Jockey in the early 1960s and it has become one of my favorite 'folk oldies'. They do a version of "We Wish You a Merry Christmas" that has a great line that goes "What can't we have Christmas the whole year around?" Not a bad idea in a way. Granted the pine trees wouldn't last, but that isn't what they meant. The preceding lines were all greetings in various languages and they were basically greetings and wishes for peace and good will. Now do you get my thought?

Why can't we keep the feeling of peace & good will with us all year long? Why can't we put things in perspective and realize what is and isn't important? In my case, I just lost a Brother-in-Law very unexpectedly and in a very short time following his original diagnosis. Before this happened, I had been fuming over why it was taking so long to do repairs on my house. When he passed away, I came to the realization my sister had a lot more to be concerned with. They

had been married just 2 days short of 50 years and suddenly she was a widow. Somehow, that was far more important than some house repairs that I had to deal with.

In the year ahead, let's make it Christmas every day in some way. The St. Andrew's Society does a good job of this with our donations to charitable causes and the work that is put in on our various projects. There is always more work we can do and we always welcome input and help from all members. If you haven't gotten involved in one of our endeavors yet, we welcome you with open arms. We can always use more help. Let's keep up the good work and the good will. Maybe we won't see Santa on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, but maybe by all of us working together we can keep the Spirit going and we can "have Christmas the whole year around."

Merry Christmas!

Aye!

Dick

### **Treasurer's Report:**

For the month ending November 31, 2007, we stand at:

Previous Balance:	\$3,691.39
Income:	\$918.00
Expenses:	<b>\$711.41</b>
Balance:	\$3,897.98

### **SONS OF SCOTLAND UPDATE:**

The Sons of Scotland had a great riding season this year. In May, we rode to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Rolling Thunder ride in Washington, DC. SASR members, John Scott, David Hinton and Chris McCarthy joined with tens of thousands of their fellow bikers to pay respect to the soldiers of the Viet Nam era and the POW's left behind but not forgotten.

In September, we did the Fall Foliage ride to the Blue Ridge and Crabtree Falls area. Members attending were John Lore, Dave Hinton, John Scott, John Ross, and Chris McCarthy. Our goal next year is to actually climb the Crabtree Falls trail. Finally, Dave Hinton and John Scott came out on a cold and wet Sunday to wear the SOS colors in the Mechanicsville Christmas Parade. We also inducted our newest member, Keith Porter, into the SOS. Welcome, Keith!

We invite all riding SASR members and their Celtic friends to join our group. Remember, it's not what you ride, but that you ride, that is important. Our goal is to ride, and have fun.

*Submitted by: John Scott*

## **This Month in History**

### *1 December*

On this day in 1787, the first modern lighthouse in Scotland was lit at Fraserburgh. Built by Thomas Smith and Robert Stevenson at Kinnaird Head, the lighthouse was built on top of a 16th-century castle, and is now Scotland's Lighthouse Museum.

### *2 December*

Mary Slessor, the Scottish missionary, was born on this day in 1848 in Aberdeen. The family moved to Dundee where Mary, the daughter of a shoemaker, found work in the jute mills at the age of 11. Having brought up her siblings following her father's premature death, Slessor applied to the Foreign Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church for a posting to West Africa. Slessor's work as a missionary in Nigeria took her remote regions unvisited by white men. Horrified at the ritual slaughter of babies by the indigenous people, Slessor adopted many children. She herself was eventually adopted by the local tribe, who called her "ma", and protected her from the pitfalls of jungle life.

### *3 December*

On this day in 1965, The Beatles launched their last concert tour of Britain in Glasgow.

### *4 December*

In 1214 on this day, King William I (the Lion) died at Stirling and was succeeded by his son Alexander II. William's legacy is with us today on the royal standard - the red lion on a yellow background.

### *5 December*

On this day in 1560 King Francis II of France, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, died. Francis was the Dauphin of France - the eldest son of the king and heir to the throne. He married Mary, Queen of Scots in 1558 when she was 14. The marriage lasted for little more than 2 1/2 years. She secretly agreed that should she die without any heirs, Scotland would fall to the French Crown. The Scots were worried that the Catholic Francis might eventually become King of Scotland. Francis succeeded to the French throne in July 1559 but died of an ear infection on 5 December 1560, the monarchy falling to his mother Catherine de Medici. Mary returned to Scotland and married Lord Darnley in 1565.

### *6 December*

Today in 1745 Prince Charles Edward Stewart and the Jacobite Army began their retreat from Derby. After a decisive victory in the '45 campaign at the Battle of Prestonpans, 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' reached Derby on the 4th December. With the Jacobites' arrival only 150 miles north of London, there was widespread panic.

However, with the promised French and Spanish invasion of England conspicuously absent and with limited support from the English Jacobites, a reluctant Charles was forced to heed his advisers and withdraw from Derby only two days later, pursued by the Duke of Cumberland and his men.

#### *7 December*

St. Columba was born in Donegal, Ireland on this day in 521AD. Also known as Colum-Cille, an aristocratically-born Columba was banished to Scotland, following battles over monastic possessions. In 563, with 12 companions, he established a monastery on Iona, possibly on the site of an existing church. Columba is credited with converting King Bridei, the leader of the Picts in Scotland, to Christianity. Columba worked tirelessly to bring Christianity to Britain and founded the famous abbey on the west coast island of Iona. Columba died on Iona in 597 A.D, and his biography by Adamnan is a main source of information for the period and in describing the Christianization of northern Scotland.

*Editor's note:* The bombing of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, USA, in 1941, "A day that will live in infamy." Lest we forget ...

#### *8 December*

Today marks the death in 1746 of Charles Radclyffe. Radclyffe was a staunch Jacobite and fervent Freemason. He founded the first Masonic lodge in mainland Europe, in Paris, and is said to have originated "Scottish Rite" Freemasonry. He met this end after being arrested in 1745 as he tried to join up with Charles's invading army. He was beheaded at the Tower of London.

#### *9 December*

Today is the birthday of Billy Bremner, footballer and manager, born in 1942.

#### *10 December*

This day in 1824 saw the birth in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, of author and preacher George MacDonald. MacDonald's use of fantasy directly influenced many later authors, from CS Lewis to JRR Tolkien.

#### *11 December*

On 11 December 1710, William Cullen, the first professor of chemistry at Glasgow University, was born. Cullen was keen to maintain the link between chemistry and medicine, and on his move to the University of Edinburgh he gave lectures on clinical medicine at the Royal Infirmary. He also published the first modern Pharmacopeias in 1776, and he remained an important member of Edinburgh society throughout

the Enlightenment period. Cullen's pupils included Joseph Black, perhaps the greatest chemist of the era.

#### *12 December*

Today might or might not be the anniversary of the birth in 1574 of Anne of Denmark, queen to James VI. Nobody is entirely sure of the true date of Anne's birth - it is equally possible she was born on 14 October. She married James in Kronborg Castle, Norway in 1589 although James wasn't actually present until a second ceremony three months later. Anne was generally regarded as being a bit on the dim side and a woman of extravagant tastes, spending fortunes on masque balls, buildings and clothes. Her husband was to outlive her by six years after her death in 1619.

#### *13 December*

Today in 1721 saw the death of Alexander Selkirk. Selkirk was marooned on an island in the Pacific Ocean after he left his ship, the Cinque Ports, fearing for its seaworthiness. He was eventually rescued four years and four months later and inspired Daniel Defoe's classic tale, Robinson Crusoe.

#### *14 December*

Glasgow District Underground opened in 1896, powered by electricity.

#### *15 December*

Today in 1791, the first ten amendments of the US constitution became US law. Known as the Bill of Rights, the amendments protected Americans' freedom of, among other things, speech, religion and press and conferred the right to bear arms. The US constitution was ratified after the War of Independence with Britain following the Declaration of Independence of 1776, itself influenced by the Scottish Declaration of Arbroath written some 450 years earlier.

#### *16 December*

On this day in 1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. Cromwell was the only invader of Scotland to conquer the whole country. Cromwell was - and remains - an enormously controversial figure, a hero to some and a murderous dictator to others. Cromwell backed the formation of the Coldstream Guard regiment.

#### *17 December*

On December 17 1907 the great Scottish physicist William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, died. Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow from 1846-1899, he was one of the greatest scientists of his day. As well as being instrumental in the invention of the telegraph machine, Thomson proposed the absolute scale of temperature now known as the Kelvin scale and also established the second law of thermodynamics developing the science of thermodynamics. He also

supervised the laying of the first trans-Atlantic telegraph cable.

#### *18 December*

On this day in 1856 Joseph John Thomson was born in Manchester, England, of Scots parents. Thomson was an eminent physicist who discovered electrons and sub-atomic particles. He also invented the mass spectrometer and did a great deal of work on cathode ray tubes. Thomson was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1906 and was knighted two years later. He followed in the footsteps of another great Scot, James Clerk Maxwell.

#### *21 December*

On December 21 1846, Robert Liston, who was born in Linlithgow in 1794, performed the first operation in a British hospital using anaesthetic (ether).

#### *22 December*

On this day in 1820 the convicted leaders of the Radical revolt set sail to Australia on the convict ship Speke. Only one, Andrew White, returned to Scotland when pardoned. The leaders of the revolt had been protesting against poor conditions for weavers, and were sold out by government agents, which resulted in the capture of the rising's leaders in a skirmish at Bonnymuir. Those who refused to plead guilty to treason were executed, and the remainder were sentenced to transportation.

#### *23 December*

On this day in 2000, the legendary band leader and accordionist, Jimmy Shand, died. Born in the Fife mining village of East Wemyss, he worked the pit as a youngster, but his outstanding musical talent, evident at mining dances and busking trips to Dundee, soon allowed him to become a professional musician. Shand's recordings are famous throughout the world due to his distinctive playing style on the button accordion, which inspired a generation of younger players. His band gained great notoriety as the house band first on BBC radio, and later, with the advent of television, on 'The White Heather Club'. Jimmy died in Auchtermuchty where they erected a statue in his honour.

#### *24 December*

Christmas Eve 1914 saw the death of pioneering Scottish conservationist John Muir. Born in Dunbar near Edinburgh, Muir emigrated to the US aged 11 and became interested in botany. He later became known as the father of America's National Parks. After temporarily losing his sight following an industrial accident he resolved to devote his life to the sights of the natural world. He forwarded the notion that valleys

were formed from glacial action, not by earthquakes as science of the time held. Today the John Muir Trust in Scotland conserves and protects some of the wildest areas of the country including Ben Nevis, Schiehallion, Knoydart and Skye.

#### *25 December*

On Christmas Day in 1950 four young Scots retrieved the Stone of Destiny from Westminster Abbey. Used as the coronation stone of the Scottish kings from the 10th century, and supposedly a relic from biblical times, the stone was taken to England by Edward I as a symbol of his overlordship. A group of four Nationalist students removed it and took it north of the border in a Ford Anglia. It remained hidden until they placed it in Arbroath Abbey in April 1951, where it was discovered and returned to England. On 29 November 1996 it was placed in Edinburgh Castle and put on show with Scottish Regalia amid much ceremony on St. Andrew's Day.

#### *26 December*

26 December is traditionally known as Boxing Day in Britain. Its origins are rather unclear, but the simplest and most popular explanation is that on this day all the posh people gave boxes of presents to their servants.

The day after Christmas, the Feast of St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, is better known as Boxing Day. The term may come from the opening of church poor boxes that day; maybe from the earthenware boxes with which boy apprentices collected money at the doors of their masters' clients.

#### *27 December*

On this day in 1904 J M Barrie's play "Peter Pan" premiered at the Duke of York Theatre, London. Barrie was born in Kirriemuir. Though he first gained recognition as a writer of novels set in rural Scotland, it is as a playwright that he has become a household name with his timeless creation, Peter Pan. There has been a century of speculation about the motives of the man who created an imaginary world where children never grew up, and who perhaps never truly grew up himself, yet there is no doubt about the imaginative force of this story which has delighted generations of children and adults alike

#### *28 December*

On this day in 1734 Rob Roy MacGregor died. The celebrated folk hero was born at Glengyle, 7 March, 1671. Rob Roy fought along with the MacGregor clan at the Battle of Killiecrankie on 27 July, 1689, in support of King James VII. He is best remembered as a cattle drover and outlaw. Many adventures ensued, most famously his daring escape from the back of a horse, when he cut his bonds and leaped into the river

Forth. He was eventually captured and sentenced to transportation, but he even managed to escape that when he received a pardon at the last minute.

#### *29 December*

Today in 1766 saw the birth of Charles Macintosh, the inventor of waterproof clothing, in Glasgow. He created the first rainproof cloth in 1818 by joining two sheets of fabric together with dissolved rubber. Although Macintosh is best known for the coat, for the naming of which a 'k' was added, he also made significant advances in many fields of chemistry. As well as inventing a revolutionary bleaching powder with Charles Tennant, he discovered a fast method of using carbon gases to convert iron to steel, and devised a hot-blast process which produced high quality cast iron. (Not to be confused with the architect and designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh.)

#### *30 December*

Today in 1899 the Albion Motor Company was established. At first the firm made motor cars and commercial vehicles, but from 1913 concentrated on the latter. During World War I the premises were enlarged to produce military vehicles. The firm amalgamated with Leyland Ltd in 1951, and the works continued to make complete vehicles until the 1970s.

#### *31 December*

Today in 1720 Prince Charles Edward Stewart, The Young Pretender, was born in Rome. Known as 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', after the Gaelic pronunciation of his name, he led the 1745 Jacobite attempt to overthrow the Hanoverian monarchy. Charles was raised to believe he was the rightful heir to the throne, and French military support lent credence to his claim. Though many Scots were reluctant to join him, he eventually managed to raise an army which was initially quite successful, taking Edinburgh easily and defeating government troops at Prestonpans. However his youthful self-confidence, though infectious, led to some foolish military decisions at the Battle of Culloden in April 1746 where the Jacobite forces were utterly destroyed. Charles managed to escape the ensuing massacre thanks to the assistance of a network of Highland supporters who hid him and eventually smuggled him to France. Charles escaped disguised "Betty Burke", aided by Flora MacDonald, daughter of a Skye landowner. He spent the rest of his days in Rome and died a fat and bitter man.

*Thanks to John Scott, Clan Scott, and BBC Scotland (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/history/onthisday/>), and Scotsman.com (<http://heritage.scotsman.com/>), About.com, and other miscellaneous sources.*

## **Robert the Bruce becomes King Robert I**

Robert the Bruce is probably the best known King of Scots. He was considered during his younger life to be one of the greatest feudal knights in Europe but then later perfected guerilla war using strategies that are still studied today. He won Scotland's enduring freedom from England during the Wars of Scottish Independence but switched sides frequently.

He was the grandson of Robert de Brus, one of the contenders to the throne that eventually went to John Balliol. Robert, like the rest of his family, never fully gave up on the family claims to the throne and opposed Balliol.

In 1296, he and his father both swore fealty to Edward I of England but the following year he joined William Wallace in revolt against Edward. The following year he was forced to surrender to Edward and again swore allegiance. The Battle of Stirling Bridge and Wallace's brilliant defeat of the English caused Robert to switch sides once again.

Scotland was governed by a Council of Guardians, appointed by the nobles of Scotland. Sir William Wallace was the first Guardian and when he resigned after losing the Battle of Falkirk in 1298, Robert the Bruce and John Comyn were appointed as joint Guardians. They were personal and family enemies (both had claims on the throne) and could not agree on anything. A third Guardian was appointed in 1299 to try to settle the differences. The following year Bruce resigned; the other Guardians eventually also resigned and Sir John de Soules was appointed sole Guardian. He was a good man and an efficient administrator.

After another English invasion in 1301 and a nine-month truce, Bruce switched sides again and submitted to Edward. By 1304 all the Scottish leaders, save Wallace, had surrendered to Edward. This was, perhaps, the darkest time of Scottish history. English appointees ruled Scotland with an iron-fist. The English crown made plans to absorb Scotland into England much as it had done to Wales and Cornwall earlier.

Robert the Bruce was now Earl of Carrick and Lord of Annandale. He had a new wife and a growing family. Now was the time for him to hold his peace. But surprisingly, this was when he decided that he must make his claim to the Scottish throne. His major competitor was John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, (a/k/a "The Red Comyn"). Comyn was a powerful noble with close family ties to most of the nobles of Scotland. Comyn could claim paternal descent from King Donald Ban and maternal descent from John Balliol. Bruce's claim was decent from David I. Bruce had not built a

great following amongst the nobles because of his constant switching of sides.

In February of 1306, Bruce invited Comyn under a truce to Dumfries allegedly to discuss and settle their differences for the better of Scotland. Instead they argued and fought until Bruce drew his dirk and stabbed Comyn before the altar of the Greyfriars church. Bruce fled the church telling supporters what he had done. Two of them went back into the church and finished the job. The die was now cast. The only way that Bruce could survive such a dastardly deed was to become King. He rode to Scone and on March 25<sup>th</sup> was crowned King of Scots (the act being done by Isabella MacDuff, Countess of Buchan, who exercised her family's ancient privilege of crowning the Scottish kings). He was now Robert I in name but still had to capture his kingdom from the English.

After a few small battles, Robert fled with a few supporters to the coast of Ireland to spend the winter. In the spring, Edward again invaded Scotland for what would turn out to be his last time. He captured Robert's wife Elizabeth, daughter Marjorie, sister Mary, brother Niall, and the Isabella MacDuff. He executed Robert's brother Niall but imprisoned Mary and Isabella in cages suspended outside a castle. Elizabeth and Marjorie were sent to convents. On July 7, 1307, Edward I of England, The Hammer of The Scots, died. His successor, Edward II, was no match for King Robert.

Robert was now forced to wage war against two enemies: the English and the Comyns. He divided his forces, leading the majority in a series of guerilla attacks against the English in the southern parts of Scotland while his two of his brothers, Thomas and Alexander, tried to subdue the Comyns in the north. They were unsuccessful and were executed after being captured. Robert then led his army north and in several battles managed to defeat the Comyns.

In March of 1309 he held a Parliament at St Andrews and the next year the clergy of Scotland voted to recognize him as King. This was especially important as he had been excommunicated after his murder of the Red Comyn. Years of war followed with Robert now consistently beating the English in set battles and many sieges.

The final battle was that of Bannockburn, a small village outside of Sterling. The Edward II had led a large army into Scotland to relieve Sterling Castle, which had been under siege for two years. Sterling was critical since it controlled the only crossing point of the Forth River for hundreds of miles and was the gateway to the Highlands. The English army greatly outnumbered the Scottish army, perhaps by as many as

three to one. It had a heavily armored cavalry to the Scot's light cavalry and they had the famous English archers. What Robert had on his side was experience and knowledge of the terrain.

The morning of the battle Robert was surveying the potential battle site on a small horse when he was spotted by an English knight who lowered his lance and charged. Robert could not flee because his horse was no match for the charging war horse and it would not have looked proper for the King to run away from battle. Robert waited until the knight was almost upon him, rose, and turning sideways in his stirrups, he split the knight's head in two with his battle axe. This was viewed by both sides in total awe. The English were disheartened and the Scots energized.

The battle lasted two days, mainly because the English army was so big that it could continue to send fresh troops to the front. The land, however, favored the Scots. It was too soft and boggy for the heavy English cavalry to properly perform. The archers could not get in a close enough protected area to be effective. Bruce led a surprise flanking attack which demoralized the English knights who turned and fled. The battle turned into a rout and the English left Scotland in defeat, never to return.

Robert had his kingdom. He was able to consolidate his political hold and the Comyns were never a serious threat again. He finally had the excommunication lifted, partially as a result of the Declaration of Arbroath.

Robert died in 1329 and was succeeded by his son as Robert II. His body was buried at Dumferline Abbey but he had instructed his close friend Sir James Douglas to take his heart to the Holy Lands. Sir James attempted to do his duty but was distracted by a crusade in Spain against the Moors. In a battle in Andalucia, he found himself surrounded by the enemy and knowing that he would not survive, threw the cask containing Robert's heart ahead of him, crying out "Onward braveheart, Douglas shall follow thee or die." After the battle, Sir James' body was found as well as the cask: both were returned to Scotland and buried at Melrose Abbey.

NEXT: The Stewarts

--- Jeffrey E Kelso, FSA Scot

For Further Reading:

Nigel Tranter wrote about Robert I in a series of three historical novels: *Steps to the Empty Throne*, *The Price of the King's Peace*, and *Path of the Hero King*. They are also available in one volume called *The Bruce Trilogy*.

## Email

You can email the Officers and Board at [Board@StAndrewsSociety.org](mailto:Board@StAndrewsSociety.org). Each of the officers can be directly emailed at [President@...](mailto:President@...), [VicePresident@...](mailto:VicePresident@...), [Secretary@...](mailto:Secretary@...) and [Treasurer@...](mailto:Treasurer@...).

We try to send this newsletter and other messages of interest to our membership using email. This saves the Society a lot of money (postage and printing now puts the cost near 50¢). We use the email address of [News@StAndrewsSociety.org](mailto:News@StAndrewsSociety.org) for all bulk emails. Please add this address to your email programs list of “safe” addresses so that our emails do not get bounced back by your email provider as being spam. This happens frequently, especially for email addresses ending in “@AOL.com” and “@MAC.com”.

## Contributions Please!

Please send any articles, music/book reviews, jokes, recipes or information on upcoming events (of a Celtic nature) to **Analee Evans** at [analee\\_e@hotmail.com](mailto:analee_e@hotmail.com) or P.O. Box 3972, Glen Allen, VA 23058, **by the end of December**. **This is *your* St. Andrew’s Society newsletter . . . so please send something you would like to see in it!** Thank you!



## Saint Andrews Society of Richmond - 2008 Hogmanay Celebration

**Location:** Wyndham Hotel - Richmond Airport  
4700 S. Laburnum Avenue, Richmond, VA 23231  
804-226-4300

**Date and Time:** Saturday, January 12, 2008  
6:00 pm – 11:00 pm  
(Cocktails/Hors d'oeuvres begin at 6:00 pm/Dinner at 7:30 pm)  
\$50 per person

**Guest Room Rates:** \$89/Single  
\$99/Double

All guest room rates are subject to hotel service fee and the current tax of 13%, plus any additional taxes or fees that may be owed at the time the rooms are occupied. To receive the discounted room rate, advise the hotel you are with the St. Andrews Society when you make your reservation. Directions to the hotel are available at <http://www.wyndham.com/hotels/RICAP/>

### Wyndham Buffet

*Soup of the Day*  
*Mixed Green Salad with Chef's Choice of Dressing*  
*Penne Pasta with Marinated Vegetables*  
*Thinly Sliced London Broil with Mushroom Bordelaise Sauce*  
*Roasted Chicken with Stuffing*  
*Garlic Mashed Potatoes*  
*Rice Pilaf*  
*Fresh Seasonal Vegetables*  
*Warm Rolls and Butter*  
*Chef's Choice of Assorted Desserts*  
*Iced Tea, Water or Coffee*

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## 2008 Hogmanay Reservation Form

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# of Tickets (\$50.00 each): \_\_\_\_\_

Total Amount Enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

Please make your check payable to the St. Andrews Society of Richmond. **Reservations and payments must be received by 12/29/07.** Payments may be given to Analee Evans, Stephanie Lewis, or Rose Carroll or sent to the St. Andrews post office box at P.O. Box 3972, Glen Allen, VA 23058.